Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38 WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1827. No. 1911.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Friday the Twenty sixth day of January Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Thirteenth day of January in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.
FOR
DAVID SETON,
SHERIFF.

જાહેર. ખબર *

હેકમ.નાં મુ *

(શ્રી.મુમબ્બઇમો.) શ્રી. મુમબ્બઇનાં. શરીફને. હેકમ. થઈ ઓ ય. તેથી. કું. શરીફ. ખબર. હી આંથી. જાહેર. કરવાને. શ્રી. મુમબ્બઇની. જુડીકેટરની. અપરીમ. કોરટ ઓફ. (શેશન.) ભરાશે. જે કારણે. કોરટ. બેશેય. તે. ધરમાં. શુક્રવાર. તારીખ. ૨૬ મી. યાલતા. જાનેવારી. મહીનાંની ને દીને. કલાક. ૧૧ નાં. પેહેલે. પોહોરનાં. શેરાંત. ભરાશે *

અને. તેજ. જગો. ઉપર. તેજ વેલાઈ. આડમીરલટી. શેશન. ફિરલ્જે. દરીઆવરદી. ખાતાંનાં. નો આવની. શાળા. બેશશે. શાશારૂ કે. જે કોઇ. માંણશનો. ટંનટો. અથવા. ખુંન. અથવા. વાંધાણ મોની ચોરી. અથવા. દરીઆનાં. યાંચી આ. ચોરો. અથવા. તરકટ. અથવા. ઇરેક. બીજા. કશીરનો. દાવો. હોઈ. તેહનો. નેઆવ. છાંડે *

અને. કું. શરીફ. ખબર. હી આંથી. આપુયજે. જે કોઇ. માંણ

BOMBAY, Amateur Theatre,

BY DESIRE
OF THE
HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR.

WILL BE PERFORMED
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant,
THE ROAD TO RUIN;
TO CONCLUDE WITH,
(THE SECOND TIME)
PAUL PRY.

DOORS to be open at Six, and performance to begin at Half-Past Six precisely.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore carried on at Bombay under the Firm of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO." has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Mr. ARCHIBALD INGLIS, who is authorized to receive all debts due to the late concern of "ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO."

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH.
ARCHD. INGLIS.

BOMBAY, 6th January 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. J. J. MACKENZIE has ceased in the Establishment of DIROM MACKENZIE, AND Co. and the business will for the future be carried on under the firm of DIROM AND Co.

BOMBAY, 15th January 1827.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Interest and Responsibiliy of Mr. DAVID LEIGHTON, in our Firm ceased yesterday.

BINNY & Co.

MADRAS, 1st Jan. 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S 6TH REGIMENT.

ANY Person or Persons willing to contract for the Supply of Bread, Meat, and Wood, for the abovementioned Regiment, for such time as they may remain at the Presidency, will send in "SEALED TENDERS" addressed to the Officer Commanding, on or before the 22nd Instant.

The Tender to contain the Names of the party tendering and also of two persons as Sureties for the due performance thereof.—No tender will be received after the before mentioned date.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
C. HAMMOND.
LIEUT. 6TH REGT.
Acting Qr. Master,

COLABA January 15th, 1827.

Kempt & Co.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th of February, The Household Property, Wines, and Carriages &c. &c. belonging to

J. ELPHINSTON ESQ.
(proceeding to England,)
at his recidence Byculla, Nesbit Lane.
VIZ.

Glass and China Ware, consisting of a Set of Queen's Ware, a Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast Set of beautiful Worcester Ware richly Gilt, Patent Chandeliers, Painted Vase Lamps, Hanging Lamps; a Handsome Jackwood Sideboard, a complete Set of Dinner Tables, a Pembroke and Round Table, Dressing Tables, Mahogany Oval Table, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Stands, Reading Stand, Screen, Palanquins &c. &c. and, if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain, a capital London Landau, built to order, has been but very little used, with a good set of Harness, and with or without a pair of serviceable and quite Grey Horses, a Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle almost new, a Lady's Poney, with Saddle and Bridle.

A Stock of very old London. Particular Madeira Wine, in Bottle, purchased in the Pipe in this country, sent home in 1813 and 1814, brought back again in Bottle here.—This Wine has not only had the advantage of the Passage from Madeira to India, but also of the voyage from India to England and back—The whole of the Wine, when originally purchased, was of the first quality, and with improvement from age, and the sea voyages, is now very superior—Musters of the Wine may be tasted at KEMPT AND Co's Godown,—and for the convenience of purchasers, it will be put up in lots of two dozen each.

Notice will be given in a future paper when the property can be viewed.

Catalogues will be printed.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, some neat Jewellery, of Chinese Manufacture, recently imported,

viz.

Handsome Gold Neck Chains, Earrings, Bracelets, and Crosses, in sets.

Round and Flat very rich Gold Bracelets, Necklaces of Seed Coral, twisted with gold beads, knotted at the ends, and some with gold clasps, with Bracelets and Earrings.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a neat Chariot with Harness, and a pair of excellent Horses, colour Iron Grey.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE received from China, on their own account, to their Commission.

Ladies Tortoiseshell Dress Combs, Tortoiseshell Snuff Boxes of Patterns, Tortoiseshell Card Cases neatly carved, Ivory Chessmen in boxes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, as now pitched upon the Green, near to the Apollo Gate, the following Tents, nearly new, the property of a Gentleman going to sea.

A Field Officer's Tent, large size, with inner and outer walls, lined with Chintz, good distance between the walls, and of good heights, 24 feet by 15 feet. . . . . Rs. 630

A Bechova, lined with Chintz, 14 feet square. 100

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

FOR SALE,

A HALF BRED ENGLISH MARE 6 years old, height 14 Hands, very tractable in Single Harness, and trots remarkably fast, particulars as to Price, &c. may be known from

KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Instant.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
BELONGING TO AN ESTATE,

SILVER Butter Tub, Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Milk and Soup Ladles, Butter and Fish Knives, Wine Glass and Tumbler Covers, Bottle Stands, Salt Cellers and Muffineers.

A Dinner Set of Spode's Blue and White Earthenware, and Set of Knives and Forks.

An Eight Keyed Flute by Potter, a Set of Water Colors, and a Set of Drawing Instruments.

BOOKS,
ELEGANTLY BOUND:

Johnson's Works, Gibbon's Roman Empire, Goldsmith's Works, Smollett's Ditto, Shakespeare's Ditto, and Nicholson's Encyclopedia.

ALSO

Long Cloth, Maddapolam, and Jaconot Muslin, Letter Paper, and Native Brass Lamps and Chatties.

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A BAY ARAB
COLT,
THREE YEARS & A HALF OLD
AND A GREY
ARAB SADDLE HORSE,
Well Worth the Notice of Gentlemen

ALSO,
A DOUBLE AND A SINGLE POLED
TENT,

AS They now Stand pitched abreast the Chokey leading to Colaba Ferry.

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
THE FOLLOWING

FRENCH WINES,

Just Imported

WHICH are offered at the undermentioned Low Prices to close an account, viz.

Sauterne, ...	per doz. Rs.	8
Chateau Margeaux Claret,	ditto	7
Lafitte,	Ditto,	5

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RSECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
NEW

CHINA PLATE.

CONSISTING of Silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Milk and Salt Do. Soup ladles, butter and fish Knives, Chillums and Sarposes.

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A PAIR OF
FIVE LIGHT

LUSTRES,

PRICE Rs. 500

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT

CHARIOT,

NEARLY NEW
With Venetions all Round,
And Harness
PRICE Rs. 1500,
A PAIR OF

CAPITAL ARAB

Carriage Horses.

RUPEES 840

A GREY ARAB

CARRIAGE OR BUGGY

HORSE.

PRICE Rs. 525,

Meadows Street, 17th January 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 22d Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of the late J. N. WALKER Esq. C. S. Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Glass and Queen's Ware, a small Collection of Valuable Books, Amongst which are Encyclopœdia Brititannica, Blackstone's commentaries, Humes, Smollett's, Robertson's & Reynold's Works, Richardson's & Shakespear's Dictionaries &c &c.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up Double and Single Poled Tents, Bechova and a Saddle Horse.

Bombay 17th Jan. 1827.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

A FEW HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co. at 65 Rupees each.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON DIRECT,
THE FINE SHIP

HIBBERTS.

OF 500 TONS.
EDWARD THEAKER,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL IN THE END OF THIS MONTH

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen and particulars learnt at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament upon an Exemplification thereof out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta of MEER ECKRAM ALLY, late of Calcutta Merchant, Deceased may be granted to AKA MAHOMED SAHEB SHOOSTRY, of Bombay Merchant, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will. All persons interested therein are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of January 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

જા ફે ર . ખ્ ખ ર *
મરનાર . મીર . ફિકરાંમઅલી .
શ્રી . ઝલઝનાનો . વેપારી . ઇતો . તેહ
નાં . છેલા . બીલનાં . વશીકિત . નાંમાં
નો . ફિખતીઆર . લેવારાા૨ . શ્રી . ઝ
લઝનાની . શ્રૂપરીમ . ક્રોરટ . આવ .
જુડીક્રેટરનાં . ડરાવ . પરમાંણે . શ્રી
મુમબઇની . જુડીક્રેટરની . શ્રૂપરીમ .
ક્રોરટમાં . ઇનાં . ફિક . વકીલ . નાંમે .
આગા . મોહમદ . શાફેખ . શ્રૂશાત
રી . શ્રી . મુમબઇનો . વેપારી . ફિ . ક
ણીનુ . ફિ . મરનારનાં . છેલા . વીલમાં .
નાંમ . લખેલુછે . તેથી . ફિયેણીફિ . અ
રજ . કીધીછેજે . મહને . મલે * ફિવા
શતે . શરવે . લોકો . ઇનાં . બાબરા
તા . શેફિ . તેનાંવોને . જાહેર . થાફિ *
તા . ૧૬ મી . જાંનેવારી . ૧૮૨૭
જે . બી . ગરામ . ક્રોરટનો . વકીલ .

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th January 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH JANUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 9 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it expedient to direct, that the Senior Officer actually present and doing duty with any part of his Corps, whether Cavalry or Infantry, or Horse or Foot Artillery, shall be considered as Commanding, and entitled to draw the allowance attached to such command, whatever may be the strength of the detail or detachment with which he may be employed, and without reference to the presence or absence of the Regimental Staff, which are not to be removed without authority from the Commander in Chief.

As the Hon'ble the Governor in Council considers it improper that any officer serving Regimentally should, under any circumstances, be entitled to higher personal allowances (on account of regimental duties) than those which are attached to the command of his corps, it is directed that when an Adjutant or Quarter Master may become Senior Officer, and entitled to the command allowances he shall temporarily transfer his regimental Staff duties to the next Senior, or other Officer who may be regimentally present with the Corps at the same Station; but if it should happen that no other officer is available, the personal Staff allowances are not to be drawn in addition to the command allowances by the same Officer; he is however permitted, in such cases, to receive the office allowances of his Staff appointment, in order to defray the charges of writers, and stationery incidental to the vacant Staff office.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1827.

No. 10 of 1827.—The undermentioned officers are allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of their health, and to be absent for a period of three years from the date on which they may respectively embark.

Lieutenant E. R. Prother, of the Artillery.

Lieutenant W. Campbell, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1827.

No. 11 of 1827.—Mr. Robert Flower Riddell having on the 17th ultimo, reported his arrival at this Presidency, is admitted as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment from that date, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as announced to the Army in Government General Orders dated the 5th January 1827.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1827.

No. 12 of 1827.—In consequence of the reduction of the Rocketeers with the Horse Artillery, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the establishment of Horses for each Troop at 220, instead of 250.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1827.

No. 13 of 1827.—The following orders are confirmed.

An Order by the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated Seroor 8th December 1826, directing Lieut. E. E. Willoughby, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to act as Brigade Major at Poona.

An order by the Officer Commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, dated Baroda 13th December 1826, directing Lieutenant H. Sandwith to take charge of the Pay Department on the departure of Major Dunsterville, for the Presidency.

An Order by the Officer Commanding in Candeish, dated 6th December 1826, directing Lieut. A. P. LeMessurier, of the 23d Regt. N. I. to take charge of the Artillery details and Ordnance Stores at Malligaum.

An order by the Officer Commanding in Kattywar, dated Rajcote 2d December 1826, directing Lieutenant W. Unwin, to act as Adjutant to a Field Detachment of the 5th Regiment N. I. consisting of 300 Rank and File, vice Carthew.

An order by the same Officer under the above date, directing Lieut. H. Jacob, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the left wing of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry and 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

An order by the same Officer, dated 4th December 1826, directing Lieut. M. F. Willoughby, of the Artillery, to Superintend the public buildings at Rajcote, from the departure of Captain Woodhouse, on the 19th of October last.

An order by the officer commanding the Garrison of Surat, dated 4th Nov. 1826, directing Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to act as Fort Adjutant until the arrival of Lieutenant Mant.

An order by the officer in charge of the 15th Regiment N. I. dated Baroda 12th December 1826, appointing Lieut. T. Mitchell to act as Adjutant, and Lieut. J. J. Forster to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee, vice Mitchell.

An order by the officer in charge of the 17th Regiment N. I. dated Mhow 7th December 1826, directing Lieut. C. F. Pelly, to act as Adjutant, and Lieut. A. Goldie, as Quarter Master, until the arrival of the officers appointed to those situations.

No. 14 of 1827.—The Governor in Council finds it necessary to explain in General Orders, that any permission which officers, not provided with Public Quarters may receive to erect houses on ground within a Fortress or Military cantonment, confers on them no right of property whatever in the ground allotted to them for that purpose, which continues to be the property of the State, and resumable at the pleasure of Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1826.

No. 15 of 1827.—Major General S. Wilson, Commanding the Presidency Division of the Army, is permitted to return to Europe agreeably to the Regulations, on the Free Trader Upton Castle.

The Governor in Council cannot permit the Major General to proceed to England without assuring him that he carries with him the best wishes of this Government, and its acknowledgments of his zealous and meritorious conduct during the long period of forty six years, which have been passed in service of the Hon'ble Company, and often in situations of great importance and responsibility.

No. 16 of 1827.—Corporal Robert Murphy of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the army, on the sum of £80 or Rupees 711 0 44. being paid to the Military Pay Master on his account; with permission to remain in India, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors,

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1827.

No. 17 of 1827.—Lieut. Col. Commandant E. W. Shuldham, of the 25th Regt. N. I. Qr. Mr. Gen. of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the existing Regulations, Lieutenant Colonel Shuldham will retain the appointment of Qr. Mr. Gen. to the date of his Embarkation on the Ship Upton Castle, and the Governor in Council begs he will accept his acknowledgments for the zeal and ability with which he has invariable conducted the duties of that important office.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1827.

No. 21 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Capt. David Wilson, of the 7th Regt. N. I. to be Resident in the Persian Gulph, vice Stannus, permitted to return to Europe.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH JANUARY 1827.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in consequence of the death of Lieutenant T. H. Broadhead.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Rowband to be a First Lieutenant, vice Broadhead deceased,—Date 2d January 1827.

Senior Midshipman C. R. Richardson to be a Second Lieut., vice Rowband promoted—2d January 1827.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY 1827.

The Gipsey from Liverpool the 1st September has arrived since our last, and is said to have been on the stocks on the 1st August, when the Britannia for this Port was at Madeira. As it is not stated that any other Ships were on the stocks intended for Bombay when the Gipsey left, the chances are that before another New Ship can arrive from Liverpool, the Britannia will have made her appearance.

We have not received a single Newspaper by this opportunity, and are therefore indebted to our more fortunate brother of the Courier, for the greater portion of his selections from the Liverpool Mercury.

The Upton Castle sailed yesterday for London, the following is a List of her passengers.

Passengers by Upton Castle.—Mrs. Shuldham; Mrs. Briggs; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. Cowell; Mrs. Mackintosh; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Fleetwood; Mrs. McJulyn; Miss Ann Wilson. Major Genl. S. Wilson; Lieut. Col. Shuldham; Lieut. Col. Briggs; Lieut. Col. Burford; Major Dunsterville; Major White; Capt. Payne; Capt. Cowell; G. Moore Esq. C. S. A. Mackintosh Esq. Miss M. E. Wilson; Miss H. Shuldham; Master E. Shuldham; Master G. Burford; Miss E. Briggs; Miss Mary Dunsterville; Master J. B. Dunsterville; Miss E. C. Payne; Master J. E. Payne; Miss E. M. Mackintosh; Miss J. J. Dunlop; Master R. H. Dunlop; with 84 Invalids of H. M. Regts.

The following is a List of the Indiamen for the ensuing season.

The Atlas, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and the Bridgewater, and Lowther Castle, for Bombay and China, be afloat 14th November, 1826, sail to Gravesend 29th, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 4th Jan. 1827; the Repulse, Duke of York, and Herefordshire, for Bengal and China, be afloat 29th November, 1826, sail to Gravesend 14th December, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 19th January 1827; the Vansittart, Buckinghamshire, and Scaleby Castle, for Bengal and China, be afloat 14th December 1826, sail to Gravesend 28th, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 3d Feb. 1827; the Inglis and Charles Grant, for Bengal and China; the Windsor and Hythe for Bombay and China; and the Farquharson for St. Helena, Penang, Singapore, and China, be afloat 28th December, 1826, sail to Gravesend 12th January, 1827, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 17th February; the Bombay, General Kyd, and Waterloo, for Madras and China, be afloat 12th January, 1827, sail to Gravesend 26th, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 3d March. The new ship building in the room of the Kent, and the Kellie Castle, for China direct, will be afloat 25th February, 1827, sail to Gravesend 13th March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 18th April.

BOMBAY COURIER,—JAN. 13.

We are at last able to announce an arrival from England. The Gipsey, Captain Quirk, from Liverpool the 1st September, anchored in the harbour on Thursday. Through the kindness of a friend, we have been enabled to peruse several of the latest numbers of the *Liverpool Mercury*, from which we have made a few extracts. It is a curious circumstance that the Gipsey was on the stocks when the long-expected, and still expected, Britannia was at Madeira.

We are happy to state that the accounts brought by the Gipsey augur favourable as to the future prospects of the country. Though there had not been any great or decided increase of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

business, the markets had become more steady, and confidence appeared to be in some degree restored. Much distress, however, still continued to be experienced, which it was feared by many would be aggravated during the winter.

The following is an extract from a letter from a manufacturing house in Manchester to their agents here:

"*Manchester, 26th August* 1826."

"The state of this part of the country, though some little better than it was, is still truly deplorable; a number of hands are without employ, and those who have work, at wages so low as not to afford a maintenance for themselves and their families. How they are to get over the approaching winter, we do not know. The prospects are truly afflicting. The little improvement in the trade has not had the effect of advancing the rate of labour, and we almost despair of any demand, that can give full and fair remuneration to the working classes for a long time to come."

The following is the only shipping intelligence which we have been able to collect.—The two Britannias, for this Port, had sailed. The Lonach, from London, and the Catherine, from Greenock, were expected to sail for the same destination about the 1st September. The Triumph was advertised to sail for Bombay in November.

Intelligence of peace having been finally concluded with the Burmese, had been received overland from this Presidency. We understand that previous to the receipt of this dispatch, there had been no accounts from India for two months.

Nothing certain appeared to be known in England relative to the progress of Lord Cochrane's expedition, but we understand that overland accounts have been received here during the week, which mention that he had arrived, with part of his squadron, at Messina.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S EMBASSY.—The *Examiner* pleasantly remarks:—'We laugh at women for, as Addison expresses it, falling to handing each other's lappets when they meet, and complimenting each other on the texture, fancy, or fashion of their clothes, in preference to all other subjects of commendation. Our very great men, the Potentates and Princes of the earth, pretty closely resemble the ladies in this particular. It is edifying to learn the theme of praise which the mighty Emperor of all the Russias selected on receiving the Duke of Devonshire, the representative of our venerable Monarch, (as recorded in late French papers.) In a letter from one of the Duke's suite, it is stated, that His Grace was received with the most flattering marks of distinction by the Emperor, who was pleased to highly compliment the Duke on the elegance and splendour of his equipage, which for chasteness far exceeds any thing of the kind that has yet been displayed in St. Petersburgh.' Nor is this all.—'The French Ambassador Extraordinary (the Marshal Duke of Ragusa) was highly delighted, and expressed to the Duke of Devonshire has astonishment that his Grace could so soon have appeared at the Imperial Court so magnificently attended, after having received such little notice previous to his embassy.' Surely this is enough to turn a man's head! It will be proudly recorded in the annals of the Devonshire family, that when his Grace was at Petersburgh *his coach* was very highly thought of, and that the celerity with which he had achieved a brilliant equipage exorted the admiration even of a rival ambassador."—To this custom of extolling dress and equipage we might add, the equally common and equally mental one, amongst several classes of society, of deducting all their praises of their host from the fashion and splendour of his household furniture. A fine set of dining tables, or a handsome book-case is often sufficient to draw down upon the lucky possessor more encomiums, and vastly more envy, than was ever excited by the most powerful oration of Cicero—the most learned dissertation of Descartes; and the ornaments of the drawing room furnish a constant theme for the expression of admiration of the taste of the hostess; the appearance of a new tea caddy or a footstool being sufficient to give the lagging conversation of the fair gossips a new and irresistible impulse of no mean force or continuance. The pride of elegance, neatness, and good housewifery, we, after all, highly commend. All we regret is, that with minute observation of the furnishing of the first, second, and third stories of fine houses, the furniture of *upper stories* of the owners is so often, without examination, taken for granted as being of equal magnificence.—*Edits. Merc.*

Lady Lenox.—We learn from the *Morning Chronicle* that the late Miss Paton is now received in the highest circles as Lady Lenox. Our readers will recollect that we have uniformly maintained that the lady was married according to the established forms of the Church. The authority upon which we rested our belief was such as we could thoroughly depend upon; and whatever may have been Lord Lenox's reason for deferring the announcement of his marriage, we have never doubted that it had taken place.—*Edits. Merc.*

RUSSIA.—The investigation into the late conspiracy has concluded. Thirty-six of the conspirators were condemned, and five were executed the day after their sentence. The latest Hamburgh papers contain a manifesto of the Emperor relative to the conspiracy. The Emperor censures in warm terms the principles and reverses by which the conspirators were misled, and earnestly cautions his subjects against imbibing new-fangled notions of liberty and civilization. He declares, however, that he is a sincere friend to education, and the gradual improvement of the nation. The manifesto takes a cheering view of the prospects of Russia, and speaks highly of the fidelity of the Russian people, one instance of which is adduced in the disgusting fact, that "fathers had armed themselves with inexorable severity against their criminal children, and the nearest relations had given up the wretched suspected of being accomplices."

WEST INDIES.—Orders have been sent out to all our colonies in the West Indies, to put in force the act of the 6th of the King, in respect to their trade with foreign countries. By that Act, the ports of those colonies are to be closed against the vessels of such States as do not place British shipping, trading between those colonies and such States upon the footing of the most favoured nation. The United States of America have declined to place our shipping upon that footing to their ports; and, in consequence, their ships will not be admitted to enter in our West Indian colonies, after the first of December next.

The meetig of Parliament is further prorogued till the 2d of November.

STATE OF TRADE.—Although we cannot notice any material improvement in prices this week, whether for goods or yarns, we have much pleasure in saying, that the increased demand which has existed during the last two or three weeks, for goods, has been followed up during the present week, and yarns also are, we believe, somewhat better. No great change, of course, has taken place, nor is any rapid amendment anticipated; but the revival of demand has already produced an increase in the quantity of work given out, and infused a more comfortable feeling into the minds of most persons connected with the trade of this distric,—*Manchester Mercury.*

DUEL.—An affair of honour took place on Friday morning, close to Cowes Castle, between the Earl of Glengall and Lord Wm. Lennox. The Noble Earl was attended by Colonel Anson, and the gallant Lord by his brother officer, Lieut. Gordon, of the Blues. The cause of dispute was an accusation made against Lord William Lennox, that he is a contributor to "*The Age*," a London weekly newspaper, which, by its constant publication of tales of scandal and scurrility, is greatly annoying to the feelings of individuals and families in the higher classes of society. Lord Glengall had expressed his conviction of the truth of this accusation, and, upon request, refusing to retract his opinion, Lord William sent his friend to demand for him the usual satisfaction of a gentleman. A meeting was immediately appointed, and an exchange of shots took place, without doing personal injury; the seconds then declared that enough had been done by both parties, and the principals left the ground without explanation, or having had any direct communication with each other in the affair.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

From an extraordinarily able paper on the subject of Debtors, and the law of imprisonment for debt, in the Number of the Monthly and European Magazine just published (the European Magazine having become united to the Monthly) it appears that, within fifty years 40,000 persons have been discharged for £120,000, by the Society for the Relief of Small Debts: that is 800 persons have been rescued from debt annually, for the last fifty years, at the rate of £3 a head! It is incontrovertibly shown, in the same article, that the interests of both debtor and creditor would be most effectually conserved by the abolition of the law of arrest; a law which is, at once unnecessary and useless cruel and unjust. In this Number we find several other clever papers; My Lodgings an amusing Sketch from Life—The Man and the Tyger, a Fable—The Last Book, with a Dissertation on Last Things in general—On Painters and Painting of America, containing many entertaining and curious anecdotes—Fashionable Novels a severely castigatory paper on the "popular" writers of the day—The Comforts of a Dogday, a very reasonable paper—Casabianca, by Mrs. Hemans, recording in the writer's best manner a most affecting event at the Battle of the Nile—The Proper use of the Eyes—Haraun, the Lonely Man of Shiraz, a Persian Tale—A smart, spirited, slashing Letter from London on Affairs in general, &c. with the usual Reviews Reports, Obituary of Remarkable Persons &c. &c.

FLIGHT OF WM. WAKEFIELD.

The trial of WILLIAM WAKEFIELD having been fixed for this morning at half-past nine, the court was much crowded at that hour, and every precaution had been taken to prevent any dangerous consequences from the rush that was apprehended at the doors. It had become, however, pretty generally known, early in the morning, that Wm. Wakefield would not be forthcoming, he having left the town on Friday, and not having been seen since. Great consternation was manifested among the parties interested in the prosecution, as well as great mortification in those who had come from a distance to hear this interesting trial. The attorney for the prosecution was heard to express his determination to obtain a Bench warrant for the arrest of the defendant, and to set off in quest of him immediately.

At half past nine Mr. JUSTICE PARKS entered the Court. The only counsel for the prosecution in attendence was Mr. BROUGHAM, who rose and intimated to his Lordship that he should wish William Wakefield to be called on his recognizances.

The Judge having given orders accordingly, the Clerk of the Court made the following proclamation three times:—"William Wakefield, come forth; save you and your bail, or you will forfeit your recognizances." The Judge then, ordered that his sureties should be called in like manner, and the Clerk of the Court proclamed accordingly:—"David Davis, of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, Doctor in Divinity, bring forth the body of Wm. Wakefield, whom you undertook to have here to-day, or you will forfeit your recognizances." The same proclamation was made with regard to the other surety, John Cuthbert, of Stonehouse, near Broadstairs, in the parish of St. Peter's Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, Esq.

The JUDGE.—Is there any reason to suppose that Wm. Wakefield is not here? May he not have been prevented by the circumstances of this morning from attending punctually?

Mr. DENISON, the attorney for the defendant, said.—My Lord, he will not be forthcoming.

The JUDGE.—Let the recognizances be estreated,

Mr. BROUGHAM—Not only those of his bail, but his own recognizances.

The JUDGE,—Certainly.

Mr. BROUGHAM then applied for his Lordship's warrant to apprehend the defendant.

The JUDGE.—I will issue my warrant, but you are aware that it only extends to this county. You must apply to a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, if you want one to extend all over the kingdom. I shall grant the warrant, certainly, but it will be in the usual form, namely, that he should be brought before me, if I should still be remaining here, or otherwise before any one of Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The question is, whether I have the power of inserting a clause in the warrant, that notice of bail shall be given if he is taken. He will be entitled to be bailed, and he may afterwards forfeit another recognizance. It appears to me, that to limit the jurisdiction of Justice of Peace would be to infringe it. I was asking Mr. Hopkins (the Clerk of the Court) if there ever was an instance of such a limitation, and he says there is not. One of my clerks, who was formerly with a Judge of the King's Bench, tells me he has often made out warrants in that Court, with a clause that there should be forty-eight hours' notice of bail, but those were warrants to bring the defendants before one of the Judges of the King's Bench. Mr. Hopkins remembers a case from Liverpool where notice of bail was required.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—No doubt he will be entitled, when taken, to be bailed, as this is only a misdemeanour; but I apprehend he must give notice of bail. That, however, may probably be left to the discretion of the magistrate.

The JUDGE.—Certainly; it will be safer to make out the warrant in the common form.

The warrant was then made out accordingly.

During this conversation none of the defendant's counsel were in court, neither were any of the Wakefield family. The Attorney General arrived in Lancaster, from a tour to the Lakes, on Sunday evening, but he did not appear in court this morning. Twenty-two witnesses were in attendance on the part of the prosecution; the Gretna-Green parson went away two or three days ago.

When the affairs of the Wakefields had been thus prematurely brought to a close, the Judges gave orders that the convicted rioter should be brought up for judgment.

Several ladies were accommodated with seats in the dock.

Mr. JUSTICE PARKS.—The bar must be cleared. I am very sorry, but I cannot help it; there are other persons coming there who, I am sure, are far more guilty than any of you are. (Laughter.) The ladies, immediately retired.

SENTENCES OF THE RIOTERS.

The Judge now ordered as many of these convicts as could be placed at once in the dock to be brought up, and accordingly, eleven of them were placed at the bar. He lamented to see no fewer them forty-two fellow-creatures under capital conviction, for a heinous offence. It could not, in a country governed by law, be permitted to persons to endeavour to relieve their own distresses by violence. There was, indeed, much distress in the country: but the prisoners were deluded; for they destroyed the means by which they might be relieved. Such offences by which they might be relieved. Such offences could not go unpunished; and the law had affixed to the crime of which they had been guilty, the punishment of death. It was not, however his intention to carry that sentence into full effect; and he should recommend to his Majesty that their lives should be spared. His motives were, that the lenity to be shown them would have a due effect upon their minds; that what they had seen and heard would convince them that the laws could reach them, even to their lives; and that it was their interest to lead quiet and peaceable lives. Another motive was, that, the offenders were mostly young; and, although their outrages had been dreadful and disgraceful as against property, he had not found any instance, with a single exception, of personal violence being resorted to. There was, however, one exception. James Chambers, who had been convicted on two capital felonies, and another offence, and for whose life it was, for some time his intention not to mediate; but he should include his name amongst the others recommended to mercy. Another motive for this recommendation was, that the juries had recommended six of them to mercy, on a ground applicable to all the cases, namely, the severe pressure of the times. After an admonition to the prisoners, judgment of *death* was recorded against them, to the number of forty two, amongst whom were seven females. The general offence of which the whole were convicted was breaking into mills in different parts of the country, and destroying power-looms.

PEACE WITH THE BURMESE.—The following is the latest intelligence from Calcutta on this important subject, and which the *London Courier* of Tuesday last published in a second edition.—"Sir Archibald, and Mr. Robertson, the civil commissioner, arrived in the Enterprise, steam-vessel, with the gratifying intelligence of peace having been concluded with the Burmese. The treaty was ratified on the 24th of February, at Yan-aboo, within four days' march of the capital. The first instalment of twenty five lacs of rupees had been despatched from Rangoon by his Majesty's ship Alligator, ten days before the Enterprise sailed. The main body of the force in Ava had returned to Rangoon, and several regiments had embarked for Bengal and Madras. All the troops would be ready to leave the Burmese territory by the time the second instalment of twenty-five lacs of rupees would become due, namely, on the 4th of June.—The Burmese, by virtue of the treaty, give up all claim to Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea, and acknowledge Gumber Singh, Rajah of Munipore. The British are to retain Arracan, Ramree, Chedubah, and Sandowey The total amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Burmese is one crore of rupees. A commercial treaty is to be entered into between both powers, stipulating for freedom of navigation, including the commerce in grain."

LORD COCHRANE'S STEAM-VESSELS.—The two steam-vessels, the Enterprise and the Irresistible, in which officers of the Customs have been placed, are now lying within the piers above Deptford Creek, a situation which has evidently been selected for the purpose of avoiding observation. On approaching them they give the spectator an impression that they are of foreign build, being totally unlike any of the steam-vessels hitherto constructed. Their sharp angular appearance is one of their greatest peculiarities, especially as the stern nearly resembles the bow; the former differs only in its more shark-like appearance, and it is said that the sharp point of the bow is intended for forcing its way, if necessary, into the sides of an enemy's ship on an occasion of close quarters. They lie low in the water, and are thus calculated to come suddenly and almost unobserved on the enemy. The burden being only 120 tons, they of course appear much smaller than could be expected from the nature of the service for which they are destined; but their smallness renders them fit for running in and out of creeks, and getting into shallow water, where they can throw with impunity shells into the sea-coast towns of the enemy. The draught of water is only nine feet, and when the guns are in it will be only ten feet. Both vessels are calculated to carry from fourteen to sixteen 18-pounders, and probably two or three mortars; for in each vessel there is a shell room, and the extraordinary strength and size of the timbers seem to justify the belief that they will be much employed in bombardment. The vessels are about one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in width in the beam. Each vessel has two fifty-horse power steam engines, and it is supposed that the rate at which they will travel will equal that of the largest steam-vessel. There are three small-sized masts for sailing but the reliance seems to be placed almost exclusively upon their steam power. Each vessel will carry from fifty to sixty hands, the accommodation for whom appears to be of a very limited description. The officers have very small cabins, and that intended for the Admiral on board the Enterprise is much smaller than the captain's cabin in many merchant vessels. Every thing seems to have been sacrificed to the warlike and important object for which these vessels were built, but as in warm climates it is usual for the crew to sleep on deck, under an awning, the want of accommodation below will be less sensibly felt. The paddle-boxes are of a very peculiar construction. The starboard paddle-box contains a dressing-room and bath for the captain, and the larboard paddle-box is conveniently fitted up as a cook's galley, or kitchen. Taken altogether, the appearance of these vessels gives us the idea that they are likely to prove the most formidable engines of warfare which even the ingenuity of modern times has constructed.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Surgeon J. Wylie, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. Robt. Colquhan, 5th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. W. Stewart, Nizams Service.
Capt. Treevor, H. M. 33d Regt.
Superint. Surgn. J. A. Maxwell, Med.
Lieut. Wm. Long, 21st Regt.
Lieut. Col. D. Campbell, 1st B. E. Rt.
DEPARTURES.—Quarter Mr. J. Dixon, 4th Lt. Dns.
Lieut. J. Beck, 21st Regt.
Captain W. Spratt, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Wm. Webb, Artillery.
Lt. Col. T. Burford, 14th Rt.
Capt. Jas. Barton, Artillery.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, Brigade Major.
Lt. Col. E. W. Shuldham, Qr. Mr. Ge.
Insign G. D. Wilson, 25th Rt.
Capt. E. Stewart, 2d B. E. Rt.
Major White, H. Artillery.
Major Gen. S. Wilson, Staff.
Supg. Surgn. J. A. Maxwell,
Capt. Noble, 21st Regt N. I.

NAUTICLE CHRONCLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 10th Ship Illustre Almeida,

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

EVILS OF A FREE PRESS.

(From the Courier.)

Mischievous, we must confess,
Is the Freedom of the Press:
Ever stifling, in their birth,
Valour, wisdom, wit, and worth.
Let the Dolts, who would maintain it,
Know the Worthies who arraign it.

Thurtell, he, of Gill's Hill fame,
Mourn'd the Press aspersed his name,
This must prove it needs a check;
For, perhaps, his gallant neck,
To the hated Journal's mention,
Partly owed its last extension.

William Probert, with his wife,
Might have led a virtuous life;
But the Public Prints must paint
Him, as not a perfect Saint—
He, through their exposures daily,
Perish'd in the ancient Bailey.

Now the papers dare revile,
Cobbett and his friend Carlile;
Mighty Wood, too, they assail,
When he dooms a wretch to jail:
And most foully tell the town,
How he bullied Jerry Brown.

Brougham complains that they dare print
Colonel Lowther's saucy hint;
That in "*doggerl*" they dare mock,
And inflict another shock;
"Stabbing," as some fawning quack
Gravely cries, "behind his back."

Gentle Kean, declared their rage,
Drove him screeching from our stage;
Forced him beyond sea to rant,
Made him about "dying" cant,
For the wretches, in their spite,
Brought "twin letters" to the light.

Drury's other chief—*Great E.*
Now, alas! no more *lessee*;
"Half-seas over," many a night
Shortly will go *over quite*;
For the papers censure all,
Even *Fry's and Falstaff's full.*

Moral Stockdale, through his Harriet,
Hopes no more the to drive his chariot.
Pity this, all must confess;
Shame, then, on the Daily Press!
Let the Dolts, who would maintain it,
Know the Worthies who arraign it.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Charles Daly, Commander from China, 16th Nov. touched at Malacca and Singapore.

Do Ship Sunbury, J. M. Budwell, Commander from China, 1st Nov. touched at Singapore Malacca and Cochin.

Do. Ship Glenelg, C. S. Gover, Commander from Calcutta, 17th Dec.

11th Ship Gipsey (Free Trader) William Quirk, Commander from Liverpool, 1st Sept.

12th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang from Surat

Do. Ship Julia, Husson Dawood Nacqudah from Penang 7th Dec.

15th Dutch Brig Norfolk, McKingsell, Commander from Padang 3d Dec.

Passengers per Glenelg.—Mrs. Stewart, Doctor Stewart Nizam Service, Lieut. Clements, Bombay Mariner, Capt. Honor.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 10th Grab Ship Asia Felix, George Jellicoe, Commander to Calcutta.

15th Ship Upton Castle, J. Thacker, Commander, to London.

Passengers. by Asia Felix.—Mrs. Peach Mrs. Pattoun, Miss Blair, Miss Moore, Miss Roxburghs, Lieut. Pattoun H. M. 54th Rt. Doctor Miller, and Child 19 European and followers of H. M. 54th Regt.

By Upton Castle.—Mrs. Shuldham; Mrs. Briggs; Mrs. Payne; Mrs Cowell; Mrs. Mackintosh; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Fleetwood; Mrs McJulyn; Miss Ann Wilson, Major General S. Wilson; Lieut Col. Shuldham; Lieut. Col. Briggs; Lieut. Col. Burford; Major Dunsterville; Major White; Captain Payne; Captain Cowell; G. Moore Esq. C. S. A. Mackintosh Esq. Miss M. E. Wilson; Miss H. Shuldham; Master E. Shuldham; Master G. Burdford; Miss E. Briggs; Miss Mary Dunsterville; Master J. B. Dunsterville; Miss E. C. Payne; Master J. E. Payne; Miss E. M. Mackintosh; Miss J. J. Dunlop; Master R. H. Dunlop; with 84 Invalids of H. M. Regts.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Hibberts for London.
Carron for China.
Sulimany for ditto.
Francis Warden for Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 27. None.

DEPARTURES.—December 24. Ship Anna Robertson, J. Irvine, for London via Cape—Ship Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, for Rangoon.

December 25. Ship Conder Moyden Bux, Nadoda, for Judda.

December 26. Ship Mary Ann, W. Spottiswood, for Penang and Singapore—Ship Golcanda, C. C. Clark, for Bombay.

The Hercules and Brig Resource gone to sea on the 26th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
DECEMBER 26, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR: H. C. Ships Asia and Rose—Cornwall—Lady Raffles, Fairlie, Malcolm, (H. C. S.) Investigator (H. C. S. S.) and Abberton, (H. C. C. S.) outward-bound, remain—Suzanne, (French and Futtal Moin passed down.

KEDGEREE:—Aurora and Futta Mobarruck, outward-bound, remain—Brig Futta Salam passed down.

SAUGUR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely and prince Regent.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. C. Ship Abberton, Percival for Madras.—Sir R. Comyn; Captain Charles Deane, H. M's. Royals; Mrs. Deane and two Children, Mr. Edwards, Cadet—For London:—Captain Charles L. Bell, H. M. 87th Regt.; Mrs. Bell, Captain George R. Bell, H. M. 87th Regt.; Lieut. Percival Remsay, H. M. 87th Regt.; Lieut. Thomas Creagh, H. M. 87th Regt.

Per Ship Morley, Holiday, for London.—Mrs. Col. Baker; W. W. Baker, Esq. James Bell, Esq. James Hick, Esq. Major Caulfield; and Capt. J. H. Grant, Master Attendant's Department.

Per Ship Anna Robertsos, James Irvine, to London.—Mrs. Oakes, W. Cracroft, Esq. C. S.; W. H. Oakes Esq. C. S.; J. W. Alexander, Esq, C. S.; Rev. Dr. Young, Presidency Chaplain; Major E. Craigie, 69th N. I.; Major T. G. Alder. Invalid Establishment; Captain Humphrys, Assistant Commissary General; Captain Fernie, 27th N. I.; Captain Deane, Mily. Secy, Govt. Penang; Lieut. H. Drummond, 3d Light Cavalry; J. M. Smith, Esq. Merchant; Masters Peter Drummond, Robt. Craufurd Oakes, Edward Oakes, Chas. Oakes, and Gilbert Daws Alder; Misses Mary and Theresa Drummond, Ann McLeod, Lousia Maria Alder, Amelia Charlotte Alder, and Elizabeth Louisa Alder; European Servants: Amelia Shealds, Mrs. Cater, Robert Harris, Peter Tennant, 2 Female, and 4 Male Native Servants.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 4, Ship Providence, Captain J. M. Ardlie, from Penang the 24th December.

DEPARTURE.—December, 31, Ship Melpomene, Captain G. Johnston, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
Ship Moira, Captain W. Hornblow.
Ship Providence, Captain J. M. Ardlie.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday the 13th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, E. E. Elliot, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Anne Harrison.

BIRTHS.—At Matoonga, 4th Instant, the Wife of Mr. Condr. J. Porter, of the Ordnance Depot Department of a Daughter.

On the 13th January the Lady of James Fawcett, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATH.—On the Evening of the 11th Instant Priscilla, the Wife of Mr. Condr. J. Porter, at the age of 31 years.

Adorned with all that heaven or earth could give to make her amiable, virtuous, and conciliatory.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At St. John's Cathedral, by Special License, on the morning of Saturday, 23d December, by the Reverend William Eales, Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, Mr. John William Swaine, to Mrs. Sarah Morris.

BIRTHS.—At Hansi, on the 13th December, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Gilbert Cooper, of a daughter.

At Chandernagere, on the 20th December, Mrs. Louisa Dias, a son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, Mrs. M. David, of a son.

At Entally, on Sunday morning, the 24th December, Mrs. Jessop, of a son.

At Monghier, the wife of Overseer Serjeant Martin Hendry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Neemuch, on the night of the 29th November, aged 47 years, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant William Thomas, 10th Regiment Native Infantry; deeply lamented.

At Columbo, on the 29th November, John Frederick Holland, Esq. aged 31 years.

At Chowringhee, on the night of the 20th December, Major Harrie Nichelson, of the 15th Regt. N. I. and a Pay-Master to the Bengal portion of Troops at Rangoon; aged 40 years and 7 days. In recording the demise of this gallant and meritorious Officer, it is a tribute further due to his memory to say, that no man filled the situations Government were pleased to confer upon him, in a more zealous manner than he did; and although the duties of Major N.'s office at Rangoon fell very heavy upon him and required his closest attention—still, when called upon by Sir Archibald Campbell to take a further responsibility and receive the second Burmese Instalment, Major N. readily complied without giving the smallest consideration to his health, which had previously suffered from the climate.

The fatigue, trouble, and great anxiety of mind Major N. experienced during the receiving and subsequent shipment of the treasure, are too well known to Sir Archibald Campbell and others present, to need further comment. But unfortunately they caused Major N.'s maladies to increase gradually, and obliged him to take a short cruize without deriving any benefit, after which he was advised to leave Rangoon, but his zeal for the service induced him to continue until the final movement of the Troops; consequently it became too late to avert the serious mischief done to his constitution, and which has baffled the most skilful medical aid.

Major N. was a man of strong mind, warm feelings, and prepossessing manners; by his death he has left a disconsolate wife, family, and numerous friends, who deeply bewail his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 21st December, in St. Mary's Chapel, by the Revd. Edward Page Lewis, Chaplain of the Station, with Special License, Qr. Mr. Serjeant William Ross, of the First Madras European Regiment, to Miss Fanny Truman, late of the Pettah School.

On the 26th ultimo, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. W. Moorsom, Salome, second Daughter of the late Revd. C. Pohle, to Lieutenant E. Willis, of the 28th Regiment N. I.

At Tranquebar, on the 29th December, at the Church of Zion, by the Rev. Dr. Caemmerer, Lieut. Thaae, of the Royal Danish Service, to Miss Sophie Wodschow.

BIRTHS.—At Arcot, on the 1st of January, the Lady of J. C. Schroeder, Esq. H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 1st inst. the Lady of Stewart Crawford, Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a Son.

On Sunday the 31st December, the Lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter

In Fort St. George, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Captain Locke, attached to the S. L. B. of a Daughter.

At St. Thomas's Mount on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Foord, Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Kamptee, near Nagpore, on the morning of the 16th of December, Lieutenant Thomas Dale of the 41st Regiment N. I. much regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Palamcottah, on the 21st December, after an illness of only a couple of days, Pollengee Jeevangee, Parsee, in the 59th year of his age, deeply regretted by his relations and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He entered that place as a Merchant, and has conducted his concerns with punctuality and attention, during the whole of his residence of 25 years. He was much regretted for his affection as a Parent, for his conduct as a friend, and for his charitable feelings.

At Royapettah, on the 25th December last, Lazaro Laurence, son of Mr. Felix D'Mont, aged 14 years and 9 months. The irreparable and unexpected loss of this youth, has excited considerable grief and pain to the whole Family and acquaintances.

Calcutta.

The large gun taken at Bhurtpore, and now sent home as a present to His Majesty, was on Saturday, put on board the H. C. Ship *Rose*. The weight of the gun is 16 tons. It was on board within two hours of its reaching the Ship's side.

The Calcutta Fox Hounds throw off (this morning) Wednesday the 27th instant, at the finger post on the old road to Barrackpore, and on Friday the 29th at Cox's Bungalow.

We are sorry to have to record the occurrence of a melancholy accident on the course on Saturday night, from the circumstance of a gentleman's horse having run away with him;—in consequence of which the gentleman was thrown, or threw himself from his horse, and was so seriously injured, that he survived little more than an hour. The unfortunate sufferer was, we understand, a young gentleman in the Civil Service named Wilmot.—*John Bull.*

We understand that the two Steam Vessels, for which the Machinery was sent out from England in the beginning of the year are very nearly completed, and that one of them will be launched on Monday, the 1st of January, at three in the afternoon. The other will be launched, probably, in about a fortnight afterwards. They are named the *Iruwadi* and the *Ganges*, and are to carry, eight guns each. Each is provided with two forty-horse power engines, constructed by *Maudeslay*, originally, we understand, for the Government at home, but transferred to the India Government upon the application of the Court of Directors. These vessels will be eminently useful in maintaining a prompt intercourse with the settlements on either side of the Bay.—*Gov. Gaz.*

MALACCA,

DECEMBER, 5TH 1826.

CANTON.

In Hog Lane there has to-day been pasted up a M. S. placard, with the name of the person whose Father was killed at Ling-Ting, in the affair of the Topaze, saying that to revenge his Father's death he is seeking for an opportunity to murder Howqua. Under this declaration there are twelve lines of verse repeating what was said in prose to the Governor of Canton in the late Petition: that his Father and Brother-in-law were both killed by foreigners, that seven houses were destroyed by shot fired from the Topaze: and that ten thousand Taels were plundered from the Island.

He then states that he had appealed to the Emperor, and received his Majesty's commands to seize the Foreigner, but Howqua had accepted of bribes to let him go away. He bewails his distress during six years; invokes Heaven; and annouces his determination to have his revenge satisfied; and then winds up by requesting the lovers of justice to give him an hundred pieces of gold to enable him to go again to the Emperor. As he does not know the "slave" Howqua personally, he asks any one to point him out and he will instantly rip open his bowels.

The Hong Merchant Howqua is guilty of being rich and timid; hence he has of late been assailed in a variety of ways to extort money from him, which seems the malicious intention of this man who asserts the grossest falsehoods, with the same breath that he makes appeals to justice and to Heaven! China is a mass of moral corruption, consisting of atheism, malice, revenge, lying, fraud and sensuality.

We are authorized to say that the assertion, reported in these straits, that Dr. Morrison on board the Orwell "preached" to the Mutineers and so made them worse; and that he called the Officers "no Christians," is untrue. Every one on board the Orwell at that time knows, that at the request of the Captain, Dr. Morrison spoke to the men, warned them of the consequences of what they were doing, and persuaded them to return to their duty: and that his doing so induced the men to separate, and proceed up the rigging to do the work which had been neglected five or six hours. So far from interfering, he remained with his Family in his Cabin, till requested to come out to a conference by the Captain, when it was proposed to fire upon them; then he went among the Mutineers and reasoned with them; And his Friends have reason to believe that he was the means of preventing the loss of lives on that occasion.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

"NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM."—Mr. *Owen* has published in the New Harmony (Indiana) Gazette, the result of the first year's experiment of his new system of society. He states that much greater progress was made in this short period than had been anticipated; that "about one thousand individuals, including families and single persons, of all characters and descriptions, had come together from far and near, and from every point of the compass; and without any previous knowledge of each other, were associated together in this new world, at the verge of civilization, and on a cite, which, ten years before, had been the haunt of bears, wolves and rattlesnakes;" that, so great was the influx of population crowding in that the houses were filled in two months; and it became necessary to give public notice to the neighbouring states to prevent others from coming, who could not be accepted for want of accommodations; that two other communities, on the same plan, have been formed in the vicinity, which are going on prosperously.

"Hereafter, (says Mr. O. in conclusion,) no one who comes here and visits No. 2 and 3 communites, will doubt the practicability of forming similar associations over all the states in the union, and by the same easy process of superseding the individual system; but the great experiment in New Harmony is still going on to ascertain whether a large heterogeneous mass of persons, collected by chance, can be amalgamated into one community, and induced to acquire the genuine feelings of kindness and benevolence, which belong solely to the principles on which the new social system is founded, and which no other principles can produce. As soon as leisure will permit, I will resume the subject. In the mean time the friends of the system every where may rejoice and be exceeding glad: for they may be assured that the deliverance from poverty and ignorance, and the oppression of riches, is at hand. ROBERT OWEN.

New Harmony, May 9, 1826.

Europe.

JOHN BULL.

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

AUGUST 4, 1826.

Portugal.—The new constitution conferred upon Portugal, Don Pedro, on his relinquishing the crown of that country, has been published, and is a document of some interest. It consists of 145 articles, the chief provisions of which may be thus enumerated. The Roman Catholic is the only religion to be permitted in public. The citizens are all to be considered equal in the eye of the law, and equally amenable to the support of the state. The four powers of the national representation are to be the executive, legislative, judicial and moderate. The executive is confided by the King to a responsible minister. The legislative remains with the two chambers; one of which is elective, and the other heredity, its members unlimited. Citizens name electors; and these, by a system of double elections, choose Deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. Those persons who belong to any religious orders shall have no vote. The moderative power is inherent in the King. The Deputies (or Representatives) are to be paid for their attendance. The powers and duties of both the Chamber of Peers, and that of Deputies, are pointed out. The opening of the Session is fixed for the 2d of January. Both Houses resemble, in a great measure, the British Parliament. In the judicial department, trial by jury is adopted, and judges are rendered irremoveable at the will of the King. The promulgation of this constitution, which assimilates to that of Great Britain, and contains many wise and liberal regulations, has thrown the bigoted Ferdinand, of Spain, into a state of terrible alarm. Startled at the name of a constitution, he has addressed remonstrative notes to the Ambassadores of Russia, Austria, and France, beseeching them to prevent their respective sovereigns from recognizing the proposed change. France, however, will probably turn a deaf ear to his entreaties, and should Portugal improve in her domestic and relative relations under the new system, will perhaps see the folly of longer propping up, at an enormous expense, the intolerant and debasing domination to which Ferdinand is wadded, and which has crushed the energies and the commerce

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 17TH JANUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

of one of the finest countries in Europe; and may be induced to meet the wishes of the enlightened patriots of Spain, at least half way, by permitting her also to establish a similar change. Portugal, however, need apprehend no effectual opposition to the new order of things from any efforts of Spain, bankrupt and disjointed as she now is; and with respect to interference from other powers, the close alliance between that country and Great Britain (and we suspect some of the provisions of the new constitution have been recommended by British statesmen) will; we doubt not, enforce upon them the policy of forbearance.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN PORTUGAL.

The following particulars are in addition to those which we communicated exclusively yesterday:—

[From the *Constitutionnel.*]

Paris, July 29.—The Ministy received yesterday, by telegraph, the news of the change of ministry in Portugal, but they do not yet know the names of the persons who compose the new administration. We believe that it is formed as follow:—M. Souza Baradas minister of the interior; the count d'Alorza D. Diego, minister of Finance general Gaula, minister of war; M. S. Penneiro Ferreira; minister of foreign affairs (he is at present in Paris); Admiral Quintella, minister of marine; M. Gerealdes, minister of Justice.

M. Baradas was Conservator of the University of Coimbra, and acquired in that post the highest esteem; he was born in Brazil; he was minister of King John VI.

M. de Alorza is a man distinguished for wisdom and talents; he was minister of Finance in Brazil. King John VI. left him with his son when he returned to Europe. He was born in Portugal.

General Guala was named minister of Brazil the day of the publication of the Portuguese Constitution.

M. Penheiro Ferreira was Ambassador at Berlin, and minister of Brazil of John VI. he was also minister of foreign affairs in Portugal under the Cortes. He is a man of high capacity.

M. Quintella, formerly minister of the interior under John VI; was also minister of the marine under the Cortes.

M. Gerealdes was, on the reactionary movement of Bemposta exiled to Africa.

A Decree of the Emperor at Brazil instituted the new ministry. All those who compose it are known for their moderation, and for an enlightened attachment to the Representative system.

On the 13th July the Decree was carried into execution, and the new charter promulgated. From the 2d to the 7th there were some agitations, but without any troublesome result. The battalion No. 7, instigated by factious persons, wished to oppose the Constitution, but battalion No. 8 soon re-established order. When Sir Charles Stuart disembarked, an immense crowd repaired to the banks of the Tagus, and saluted him with the warmest acclamations; cries of "Vive la Charte!" were echoed from every quarter.

On the day of the publication of the constitution, the public, who were in great numbers at the grand Opera, demanded the execution of the constitutional Hymn, of which the words and music were composed by the emperor Don Pedro; but the officer of police, conceiving himself bound to refuse it, the crowd spread themselves over the streets of the capital, were they sung it with extreme enthusiasm.

The same sentiments prevailed throughout the kingdom.

The party of Bemposta may be considered altogether extinct.

A private letter from Lisbon states, that the Austrian Ambassador proposed to the Diplomaic Corps to protest against the Portuguese Charter. The Minister of England replied with firmness, that this step was so unusual in the public law of nations, and so subversive of the authority of Kings, that it was his duty to repel this proposition. The Ambassador of France, and the other Foreign ministers, abstained from taking any steps.

The minister of France was most urgent with Sir Charles Stuart, that he would retard, by his influence, the publication of the Charter till he (the Ambassador) had received instructions from France; but Sir Charles answered, that he could not enter into any such combinations.

The most perfect order prevailed at Lisbon. Whatever the Treasury Journal may say, it is certain that the three Jesuits disembarked at Lisbon before the constitution arrived, from France, with the apparent object of re-establishing the Convent of St. Gaetan. They gave their word that they were not Jesuits; but we know what to think on that head.

Some days after their arrival, a pamphlet against the King was thrown under the doors of the houses. It is written in an Italianised Portuguese, which sufficiently denotes its origin.

THE COURIER,—JULY 25, 1826.

FERDINAND'S ALARM RESPECTING PORTUGUESE LIBERTY.

If we may attach any credit to a private letter from Madrid, published by the *Quotidienne* of Saturday last, His Catholic Majesty, as well as his august brother Don Carlos, and the Queen herself, feel grave alarms at the idea of Portugal receiving a Constitution. His Majesty is described as complaining, that "it was intended to ruin him and his family, by giving the liberal Spaniards a dangerous example, which they would take advantage of to bring about another revolution." It is added, that the Spanish Cabinet "has addressed notes to the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Austria, to request their Courts, by all means in their power, to prevent the Portuguese Constitution from being acted upon." We can easily imagine that the very name of a Constitution carries with it some undefined notions of mischief to one class of Spaniards; for, to the political empiricism of their own Constitutionalists may be traced the actual degradation of their country. But we cannot see what Spain has to fear from the establishment of such a Constitution in Portugal as the one that has been prepared for it. We do not say it is perfect, or that it will be found to work with facility in all its practical details. These things are produced by time alone; but it is to be remembered, that the Portuguese Constitution emanates from a source not calculated surely to inspire much alarm in a crowned head. It is not a form of Government established by a rebel soldiery, or a band of crazy demagogues, in defiance of royal authority but a concession *from* the throne *to* the people. Ferdinand does not, we presume, suspect his Imperial Brother, the Emperor of Brazil, of being a Revolutionist; or that he would voluntarily build up a democratical edifice upon the ruins of Kingly power. It is hardly possible to conceive a Constitution less calculated to rouse the fears, or awaken the suspicions, of legitimate authority, than that which comes spontaneously from the hands of legitimate authority itself. Ferdinand, indeed, may be of opinion, that a Constitution, however created, must necessarily be an evil; and, therefore, like all other positive evils, whether physical, moral, or political, to be carefully guarded against. This doctrine may, perchance, be held as orthodox by the Cabinet of Madrid; and it is not impossible that such a doctrine has its abettors in other quarters. But the spirit of the age is against it. From the Tagus to the Volga a feeling is abroad, which can no more be annihilated by human power, than that same power could pluck the sun from the heavens. To guide and direct this feeling—to watch its movement—to observe its indications—and to modify its tendencies—will be the task of the Statesmen of the present century. The conspiracy in Russia, and the overthrow of the Janissaries in Constantinople, are two of the most recent, and, perhaps, the most striking, instances of this feeling. Russia and Turkey, even twenty years ago, would never have occurred to a politician, in his wildest dreams, as the scene of political reforms. A selfish and barbarous policy—a stern unmitigated despotism—and a cold insensibility to all civilising improvements,—seemed to mark those countries out as the very last that would be accessible to such impulses as we have witnessed. But the feeling may now be said to vibrate from one extremity of Europe to the other; there is not, in its whole circumference, a State which has not, at one time or other, and with varying degrees of intensity, experienced the shock. It is in the nature of things, that there should be a struggle, or rather a saries of struggles, between the power that is, and that which aspires to be; but the greater or less duration of those struggles, with the characteristics which shall mark their progress, will depend mainly upon the steady conviction in the minds of those who will be the chief actors in the drama, that a great moral and political change is in progress, which cannot be resisted but may be directed.

THE TIMES,—JULY 25, 1826.

THE RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.

The report on the alleged conspiracy in Russia will of course, be lodged among the archives of that empire, and must, from motives of complaisance, be admitted into those of the Foreign-office, as well in England as elsewhere, with other official communications. If, however, the Imperial Government supposed that a formal proceeding in the nature of an inquest, carried on by a commission of seven or eight members, all of whom were officers about the court, and four of them *aides-de-camp* to the absolute Sovereign by whom the professed inquiry had been instituted—if, we say, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh conceived that such a court of inquiry would have credit with the more civilized nations of Europe, or with the less civilized Russians themselves, for impartiality in examining evidence, or veracity in stating facts, or wisdom in drawing political inferences connected with any question between prince and subject which might be submitted to them, the said Cabinet must be even less clear sighted than the creatures whom it wishes to hold forth as engaged in a series of formidable projects against the Crown of Russia, We have had "green bags" in this kingdom now and then, more or less dishonestly got up according to the exigency of the occasion. But the green bag brought forward by Admiral Tatischeff and the aides-de-camp is another sort of an instrument. We believe it to be a *bona fide* composition as to the end—that is to say, the offspring of real alarm on the part of the Imperial Government—though medicated somewhat as to the means; disclosing in the midst of much flimsy babble, a good deal of dextrous suppression, of smooth assumption, and consequent mystification, with such a contempt for the form as well as substance of fair argument as becomes him who is better skilled in handling bayonets than reasons. We repeat, nevertheless, that the Court of Russia seems to have been persuaded of the tact which it aimed at enforcing upon the rest of the world. There is no doubt that a disturbance took place at St. Petersburgh last Dec.; and any disturbance, where there exists neither law nor freedom, is sufficiently alarming to the only constituted power of the state. But neither was it easy to account for such a phenomenon in Russia, where disloyal plots had been, in former cases, confined to a few courties, far removed from any sympathy with national interests or feelings. It is certain that if a native of Northamberland could be nursed and ripened to manhood in a coal-mine, he would be little alive to the destructive tendency of the fire-charged vapours which surrounded him. He might have heard of their bursting suddenly and annihilating all that drew breath within them, but he would discredit the existence of a safer and purer atmosphere. So can the royal natives of a despotic region find it difficult to conceive that their own sky is deeply impregnated with the fire-damp, and tending every instant to explode. The ministers of the reigning Autocrat of Russia, however, sought for a clue to the novelty of an insurrection extending beyond the precincts of the Court itselt, and seeing the gratification of some purpose different from that of personal vengeance upon a tyrant, or of escape from his caprices, in the principle of which we have just been speaking—the necessity that men should learn an impatience of despotic government from experiencing or observing something better. They accordingly instructed their military commissioners to go back to the campaigns which terminated the career of Buonaparte, for materials out of which they might deduce a possible inoculation of the armed vassals of Russia with sentiments which, within the territory of their master, they could not, except by miracle, have learned. It seems to us probable that, to a certain point, this search succeeded—and that the elements of a spirit of revolution in Russia might be fairly traced to the intercourse of her armies with those of Germany, in 1813, 1814, 1815, and 1816; inasmuch as, although the Russian troops fought bravely in defence of their own soil and Government before they had passed the frontier, the patriotic spirit with which they came in contact afterwards, and which raised the Germans against the invading power, was love of country, blended with, and reinforced by, that of human liberty. The Germans were not mere soldiers in that war; they were, the Austrians alone excepted, a nation of enthusiasts. Fraught with high moral sentiments—fresh from the study of their rights as men—and ennobling the sense of personal shame, by the boldest theories of abstract policy and justice. There is little doubt upon our minds, from the nature of man, much more than from the report of M. Tatischeff and his fellows that the general excitement and attraction of the scenes which the Russian Officers were engaged in, of the cause for which they fought, and of the intercourse to which they were exposed, must have imbued a considerable number of them with strong feelings for the improvement of their own country, and for something like an approach of her political institutions, if not to the matured liberty of England, or to the nascent representative system of France, at least to the less obdurate and intractable Governments of Prussia, Bavaria, and other German kingdoms. Up to this point we are disposed to think that the report on the "conspiracy" makes out a case against the parties accused—if that can be called a case against them, which would equally designate as criminal the best and ablest citizens of the present age, and of the most enlighted States on earth: for see, on the showing of the report itself, what were the objects originally aimed at by these "conspirators."

"The members declared that they had no intentions against the Government, and that they pursued their labours in secret only to avoid the perverted constructions of malevolence and hatred. The members divided themselves into four branches; the first had for its object philanthropy and beneficence, public and private. The second had for its object intellectual and moral eduertion—the establishment of schools, particularly on the Lancasterian system, and in general co-operation in the instruction of youth. To the members of this section was confided the inspection of all schools. The third had for its object to watch over the proceedings of the tribunals. Its members engaged themselves not to refuse any judicial appointment that should be offered, to fulfil their duties with zeal and exactness, to encourage persons of integrity employed about the tribunals, and to denounce to the Government those who betrayed their trust. The members of the fourth class were to devote themselves to political economy, to encourage industry, to consolidate public credit, and to oppose monopolies."

Utopian such schemes might well be called; and inapplicable they were to Russia in her actual condition: but suppose these men had been suffered to print and circulate their views without concealment, would a rational Government have had any thing to fear from them? Would not their errors and false reasonings, and plans where impracticable, have been exposed by the same public press which brought them into notice? But no; it was plain that could there be no such thing as free agency in Russia—that were it but to cross a street, no proposition could be entertained as lawful which did not emanate from the Sovereign, and act under his guidance. The sense of slavery envenomed the most virtuous and laudable designs; the certainty of being opposed in what was plainly right, or of being punished for attempting it, suggested inevitably a second thought, viz. that the restraining and chastising power must be abated, before a single good was to be achieved. Yet even there, it appears in evidence, that an object with many of the parties, was to act slowly upon the public minds; nor is there any solid ground established by the report for suspecting, that personal violence upon the Sovereign or his family was seriously contemplated by any of these Russian revolutionists; at the same time we are ready to admit, that if the despotism of the Czars is to be perpetuated, it must be by suppressing *in limine* every movement towards liberty of acting, speaking, and thinking in their vassal. The Emperor Nicholas, we are very sure, laments as sincerely as any other humane person in the world, the loss of so many brave men's lives in this unhappy cause.

A plan is agitated for forming a circus round St. Paul's with new and spacious streets in several directions from the Cathedral. It will only cost, we are assured, twelve hundred thousand pounds. Architects are gentlemen of magnificent ideas; with them a million of money is but as two-pence; but to all others it must suggest itself, that this is not the time for expensive projects. Just now a million or two would just as well be spent in propping *houses*, as in pulling them down. We would, however, by no means interfere with freedom in the inhabitants of St. Paul's Church-yard, if they find it either pleasant or profitable to sweep themselves away: we only deprecate the expenditure of public money at present for such a clearance.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER, JULY 11, 1826.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our attention has been called to a pamphlet

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which we ought, perhaps, previously to have noticed, in which the project (which for some time has been laid asleep) for a reduction of the interest of the National Debt is revived. The shape in which Sir J. Graham re-produces this plan is the following—to repeal some of the most burthensome taxes, and to replace them, not by a tax on property generally, but on the funds. This is, he proposes, to form a consideration to the landlords for a concession on the subject of the Corn Laws.

It is evident that a tax laid upon the funds, and not imposed upon the income of other property, differs in no respect from the plan called by Cobbett an equitable adjustment; and it is backed also by one of Cobbett's arguments, viz. that at the time when a great part of the debt was contracted, the currency was depreciated by the Bank Restriction Act, at the time of those contracts in operation.—Whenever this plan is reproduced by a man of manifest talent and apparent honesty of intention, it can hardly be considered superfluous to answer it, though the arguments on the subject are pretty nearly exhausted.

As regards the honesty of such a plan, we must consider that the whole of the public creditors did not make their contracts with the Government during the depreciation of the currency, and that those who made their contracts previously to, and not of contemplation of it, suffered by their loss of interest during the period of that depreciation. It has been shown by the calculation of Mr. Mushett that the loss of the one party has been more than equal to the gain of the other, If we open up the question of depreciation, we must then give compensation to the losing parties and *their representatives*, while we deduct from the receipts of the gaining parties and their representatives, or we must treat the public creditors in the gross, and give them an addition, to their whole receipts equivalent to the excess of their loss over their gain.

But if Mr. Mushett's calculation were erroneous, and the Government had really lost by the depreciation, would it be honest for it to attempt to profit by its own wrong? Whatever may have been the state of the account with the public creditors at the close of the depreciation, who can doubt that it was injurious to them at the outset? Who can doubt that the depreciation was favoured by the Government, from the conveniency—not acknowledged, not perhaps understood, but certainly felt—of defrauding the whole class, of fixed annuitants, among whom the fundholders were the chief, of a portion of what was justly due to them? And if the growing extravagance of our expenditure above our revenue had made this fraud in the end pernicious to its authors, would it have been decent for them to have sought from their intended victim a compensation for the injury they had sustained by the failure.

But putting the fraud perpetrated upon fixed annuitants at the time of the depreciation entirely out of the question, still it would not be honest to curtial the income of the fundholders, with whom contracts were made during the Bank restriction.

The contracts between the Government and the public annuitants are not to be found in indented deeds, but in the Acts of Parliament regulating the payment of the annuities sold, and in the laws and proclamations regarding the currency. Though a depreciation of the currency was, during certain years of the war—not authorised but denied and connived at, by the Legislature, yet at the same time a law always existed fixing a speedy term, after the return of peace, for the removal of the Bank restrictions under which the depreciation was in progress. The eventual return to cash payments was one of the advantages held out to those who chose to lend to the Goverment; and they had to balance in their minds between the injury to be apprehended from an increase of the depreciation and the benefit to be hoped for from its removal. The restriction is at an end, because, happily for the country, the war is at an end. But to deprive the fundholder of the benefit of this event, which was held out to him, is of the same rank in political morality as it would be for the Goverment, after advertising a lottery, to withold from the drawers of the prizes every thing above the purchase money of their tickets.

It is not, perhaps, pleasant just now to some classes of the community to keep faith with the fund-holders, as indeed there is scarcely any contract, any moral duty, which people would not find it agreeable to violate in particular instances; but the characteristic of strong and prosperous States, in ancient and modern times, as generally of the most strong-minded and prosperous individuals, has been to abide by their contracts, even in cases where it is not pleasant to keep them.

We may remark, that Cobbett and his followers have a much better case than Sir J. Graham because *they* treat all the acts of the Legislature as of an usurping body, which is not merely to be disowned, but to be punished. They treat the Parliament as thieves, and the fundholders as receivers of stolen goods, either with guilty knowledge, or not using due diligence in examining what they have purchased. *They*, therefore, after a confiscation and sale of the property of all who have had seats in Parliament or voted at elections,—of all Bank Directors and Proprietors, and of the Church and Crown, would make the fundholders abide by the loss which they might suffer after they had received the produce of the sale. Cobbett the 1st, would, in fact, disown the national debt, as his ally, King Ferdinand has disowned the bonds of the Cortes; and whatever he did subsequently for the benefit of the fundholders, out of the spoils of other classes, would be an act of grace on the part of his Majesty. These potentates may justly take a higher tone than Sir J. Graham, and others, who have not yet disclaimed the authority under which the contracts with the fundholders were made.

London Market, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1826.—The commerce of the country continues progressively to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe; the accounts yesterday from Russia, from Hamburg, Holland and Flanders, were generally favourable as to trade, and as the markets of England continue firm at the late improvement, there will probably be a corresponding effect on the Continent.——Cotton.—The demand last week was very good, at an advance of ¼d. per lb.; Pernams 10d. a 10¼d. Boweds 6⅞d. a 7¼d. Surats 4½d. a 5½d. Bengals 4½d. a 5⅝d. Madras 5½d. all in bound and duty paid, Demerara 9½d. There was a steady demand for Muscovadoes last week, but not an extensive sale.—The fine Sugars are in great demand both for home consumption and exportation; the cheapest qualities are from 54s. to 57s. This morning the market opened heavily on account of the accumulation of stock; it is now 13,000 casks more than in 1825. The demand however increased in the course of the day. Barbadoes Sugar being rather scarce, is 1s. a 2s. higher. The refined market exhibits no alteration—Molasses rather brisk at 24s. 6d.—Brazil Sugars sold at 32s. a 35s. for white, and 29s. a 30s. for grey; yellow Havannahs 31s. a 31s. 6d—Coffee last week advanced considerably; the average improvement from the lowest point of the late depresion was generally 6s. a 7s. per cwt. Today by public sale, Coffee was 2s. lower and heavy.—The demand for Rum has advanced; proofs and under, cannot be purchased below 2s. per gallon.—Brandy is very heavy; the vintages is likely to be more productive than was anticipated—Geneva is rather lower; pale at 2s. 2d. per gallon.

Liverpool Market Saturday August 5.—There continues a good demand for British Plantation Sugars, for the home trade, with some inquiry for low brown for exportation. The total quantity sold in upwards of 1,000 hhds., and an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has been paid on the good Grocery descriptions. We have no sales of Bengal Sugar to notice, there being none left in the importers hands. Foreign Sugars are in more request; 50 chests of Brazils (being the whole of the stock here) have been sold for shipment, viz. strong Bahia at 31s. to 32s., and good white Pernambuco at 36s. per cwt.

Indigo.—The demand fer Indigo continues general; picked parcels command a premium of 3d. a 4d. per lb., the others about the East-India House sale-prices.

The public sales of Indigo brought forward on the 3d. inst., were rather thinly attended: of 500 chests offered, about 300 only were sold: the low to middling consumers at prices about 3d. per lb. below the Company's late quarterly sale: the better qualities for home use at prices equal to what were then paid for similar descriptions, and the finer kinds about 4d. to 6d. higher.

The demand for Cotton during the first three weeks of the past month, was exceedingly limited, and prices had declined ⅝d. per lb. in American, and ⅞d. in all other descriptions except East India, the value of which has varied very little for the last two months. There has been an improvement in the demand the last ten days, and prices of Upland, Alabana, and New Orleans are ⅛d. per lb. higher than they were at the lowest point. The total sales of the month are 38,400 bags. of which 1,000 American have been taken on speculation, and 4,000 American and Brazil for export; besides which 2,500 American and 200 Bengal have been forwarded into the country unsold. The stock in this port amounts to 375,200 bags, against 311,000 at the beginning of the year.

The public sales of Sea Island Stained Ditto, advertised for yesterday, were not well attended by the trade. Of 1,880 bags offered, only 1,240 were sold at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. from the previous sales. By private there has been a good steady demand throughout the week at our last quotations 500 American have been taken for export, and 500 for speculation. The import has been 12,305 bags, and the sales 14,500.—*Albion, August* 9.

The lower class of practitioners in the law were never so busy as at the present time in contriving actions against the Press. The jointstock frauds having for the greater part blown up, and the remainder being in a very precarious state, there is a consequent deficiency of snug secretary ships, agencies, and other officers, which enabled so many solicitors to extract the solid cash from the coffers of the befooled John Bull, and leave him in its place only bits of worthless paper and repentance. The demolition of those schemes has thrown a great many of those needy, cunning, shameless, grasping practitioners loose and hungry upon society once more. Many of them had recently moved from garrets into drawingrooms, with Turkey carpets; had purchased a stud; assumed the swagger of Crœsus; vied with the "landed interest" in extravagence, and pledged the folly of the public in the Tuscan grape. Like the changes in a pantomime under the want of Harlequin, the finery which was so suddenly put on has as suddenly vanished, and many a pettyfogger condescends to walk in very unostentatious garments who lately drove in the dashing style, of an established Jehu through the streets, with bundless of prospectuses in one pocket and bags of money in the other. As men who have by any accident got a taste for luxuries cannot easily reconcile themselves to the condition of honest powerty, it is no wonder that such persons are "doubly diligent" to instigate litigious proceedings, wherever the least opportunity is offered, with the hopes of making a harvest of costs. The uncertainty of the law of libel is too tempting to those adventurers not to avail themselves of it. And it may be seen by the reports in the Newspapers that the most frivolous and vexatious actions are constantly brought into Court against the Press, in which, however poorly the client may come off as to damages, the attorney is sure to make his bill of costs. Some persons too, either from a dislike to trouble, or an apprehension of the uncertainty of law, are induced to give a sum of money under the name of costs, and another sum under the name of a compliment, to obtain a discontinuance of proceedings on some frivolous and contemptible action. This, like the sop which the foolish man in Esop gave to the dog that bit him, operates as an inducement to other animals of the same tribe, to try what they can get by worrying in the same quarter. This nuisance has now got to such a head, that the Press ought to resists it by every means, until it is completely exposed and abated. We have known some instances where parties, pretending to go merely for the vindication of character, would accept of no fair explanation of an inadvertent statement, unless accompanied by a sum of money beyond the costs incurred, for the attorney and his client to divide. And indeed an instance came to our knowledge, where a public character, who was in embarrassed circumstances, and in the habit of sending frequent communications about himself to Newspapers and provoking discussion, actually commenced proceedings in several journals by the advice of his attorney for the purpose of obtaining by compromise the means of paying the bill which he had long owed them, and which bill was paid out of the profits of this speculation! There is, however, a salutary provision in our law which it is to be regretted Judges do not oftener put in practice, for the ease of those who are harrassed by frivolous suits of libel, than they do, and that is, the power of certifying, to deprive the plaintiff of his costs when the damages are below forty shillings. This, if more frequently acted upon, would save a great deal of public time in Law Courts, and prevent the law itself from being, on so many occasions as it is, converted into a mere machine for manufacturing attorney's charges. We can value the respectable members of every profession, but a greator evil does not torment society, than that low speculating race of lawyers who pervert the law into an engine of exaction and plunder by the abuse of the forms of Justice.—*Morn. Her. May* 13.

LONDON GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday a numerous and respectable Meeting of persons resident at the East End of the metropolis, was held at the Blind Beggar Tavern, Bethnal-green, to take into consideration the practicability of forming a Branch Establishment of the London Gymnastic Institution, for those resident in this part of London.—Dr. Gilchrist was called to the Chair.

The Chairman said, that if the practice of the Ancients, and the successful cultivation of gymnastic exercises in Germany, and various other parts of Europe, were not decisive of the utility and practicability of such Institutions, they had now the decisive fact, that such an Institution had been successfully introduced in this metropolis. The projectors have, in consequence of the distance of the Gymnasium from persons resident in that district desired to try the practibility of a Branch Institution for the Eastern part of the metropolis. Upwards of seven hundred respectable young men had experienced the benefits of the Parent Institution. He had lately been informed by Mr. Hume, that efforts would, in a short time, be made to form a Branch Establishment in the west end of the town, and he had no doubt that another would be instituted in Surry. He concluded by adverting to the testimony of persons of high medical reputation, as to the benefits that must be derived in crowded cities from the pursuit of such exercises.

Dr. Black, in moving the first Resolution, declaring the beneficial nature of gymnastic exercises, stated that the advantages were self-evident.

The Seconder of the Motion spoke from experience of the great effects of the system. He had been a poor emaciated hungry looking figure of a man, with most weak hams, and the exercises of the Gymnasium had given him bulk and strength, and respectability of appearance [loud applause]. A few morning's exercise had put to flight a complaint brought on by sedentary habits, which medicine had failed to remove, and he stood forth like one re-generated. It was generally supposed that early rising, and walking or riding, would fully suffice—this was a mistake. The Gymnasium put into motion muscles which were never disturbed by ordinary exercises. It was, besides, no easy matter, especially for a young man, to pursue any solitary exercise for any length of time. It was supposed, most erroneously, by some, that the exercises were of a pugilistic nature. No better proof could be adduced, than the fact, that many of the Society of Friends were members, and most zealously performed their exercises [applause]. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Captain Morrison, of the R. N, proposed the Resolution, declaring the necessity of a Branch Establishment for that part of the Metropolis, Dr. Paris, who had ably written on the subject of public health, had expressed great pleasure at the prospect of such institutions being established in the Metropolis. He could, with the gentleman who had last spoken, bear the testimony of his experience to the efficacy of the system of Gymnastics, and to the highly pleasurable nature of the exercise.

Mr. Jones, in seconding the motion, said, that no higher authority would be produced for the adoption of these exercises than that of Dr. Birkbeck, whose skill in his profession was unrivalled; that gentleman was prevented by his engagements from attending, but he had written a letter on the subject, one passage of which was worthy the particular attention of the Meeting. The Doctors said, "it has long appeared to me a *desideratum* to obtain for the inhabitants of this crowded Metropolis, safe, efficient, and animating methods of attaining that exercise which is so essential to the preservation of health and strength of our population; a very large portion is confined through the day, in occupations which are quite sedentary, and often also requiring very unfavourable, nay, even mischievous positions of the body, during their continuance [hear. hear]. To counteract this preponderance of sedentary over active pursuits, London furnishes very little invitation or opportunity, and hence it happens, internal excitement, in the most inviting forms, being abundantly provided, that the majority of these thus circumstanced, are led to attempt the removal of longer, exhaustion, and torpor, by having recourse to internal *stimuli*, instead of active cheerful exercise [hear, hear!] The multiplied evils which flow from this ill-contrived method, to remedy the daily difficulties arising from sedentary occupation, I need not detail to you—with the catalogue, both physical and moral you have too many opportunities to become accurately acquainted. "In conclusion the Doctor said, "my confidence, I may remark, does not rest upon the influence of the exercises of the Gymnasium upon the inhabitants of the Grecian States, as proclaimed by their poets and historians, but upon unquestionable inductions from the nature of man, as a sensitive organised being, together with the results of the few scattered experiments furnished by our own times. I need not add that I fully believe your plan must proceed, introduced under the very powerful auspicies of Professor Voelker, and strongly appreciating the wants of our fellow-citizens, I cannot admit the possibility of failure in the very interesting attempt to improve energies of the British nation" [cheers].

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Reynolds, the Master of a Seminary near Pentonville, stated, that he had been recommended by Mr. Lawrence to try the effect of gymnastic exercises to eradicate a disordered system, contracted in the pursuit of his avocations he had tried it with the utmost success.

A number of Gentlemen spoke with great ability on the subject, and Resolutions for the formation of a Branch Institution were carried unanimously. The Members are to manage it by a Committee, and it was stated, that the Central Institution would give it every assistance in its power. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and to Professor Voelker, and after a considerable number of persons had enrolled their names, and subscribed liberally, the Meeting seperated.—*Morning Chronicle, July* 21.

VARIETY.

Wakefield's Trial.—We understand all the lodgings in Lancaster are engaged during the assizes by visitors, whose curiosity has induced them to be present at Mr. Wakefield's trial; at least this is the manner in which the natives account for such an unusual influx of strangers. It is not possible for the case of Wakefield to come on Thursday next, there being for instance, no bill found; and in the next place, Mr. Wakefield objects to such a premature proceeding. His Counsel are Messrs. Scarlett, Parker and Pollock. A curious circumstance has taken place, which is, that Mr. Brougham has been retained on both sides at the same time, and there is a doubt for whom the learned gentleman will appear Mr. Wakefield considers he ought to have the benefit of his assistance. The Attorney General for Lancaster (Mr. Scarlett) has written him a note to say he is retained as he (Mr. Wakefield's) advocate. It is considered as certain he cannot, under the Act of Henry III. c. 2[illegible] convicted of felony, but of the misdemeanour, which he has made up his mind to, if tried. He corresponds with a number of distinguished persons on the continent. Lancaster will be excessively crowded. The briefs for the prosecution are of an enormous size, occupying more than 206 sheets. Very high fees are given to the counsel on both sides. The Attorney-General is to have 600 guineas, and Serjeant Cross, and his other legal coadjutors, about 100 guineas each; Mr. Scarlett 200 guineas, and Mr. Tindal and his *subs* from 60 to 80 guineas each. There are at least seventy witness subpœnæd, *pro.* and *con.*—*Gore's Gen. Adv. Aug.* 10.